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WOLSELEY CHARLES' RENOWNED COMPANY,  
**"THE SCAMPS,"**  
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MERRY VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT  
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WILL GIVE  
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ENGLISH ARTIST: MR. I. BLACK.  
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BOOKING WILL SHORTLY BE OPEN  
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## YOUR SMOKE?



IT'S THE BEST.

## DIGNITY IN CAPTIVITY.

### GERMAN OFFICER PRISONER IN KID GLOVES.

An officer writing from the front says: Yesterday morning Pozieres fell into our hands, after a terrific bombardment during the night. I never heard any, thing like it for intensity, although it did not last so long as some of the others I have heard. The Australians who were here the other day in the village, took the place without great loss.

I had a long conversation with two officers who were taken prisoners, and were in the prisoners' cage before going back behind the line. Both of them looked rather dilapidated, but the men, about 50 of them, were fairly fine specimens, but the officers told me that they were mostly machine gunners and picked men. Although much on their dignity, one of the officers admitted that we had done well, but he excused himself by saying that it was impossible to expect his weary men to hold out against them; he also admitted that the Australians were very brave and fearless men. "They seem to have no fear of death," he said.

What seemed to stick most in this officer's mind was the fact that he was shut up in the same cage as his men, although there was a piece of wire between them; also that his position was so terribly *infra dig.* and uncomfortable. He said, "I am not used to sleeping in the open. Officers always sleep in houses with us!" So I reminded him it was war time. He replied, "Yes, yesterday I was a gentleman; to-day I am a monkey behind iron bars." True, they were not very comfortable, as they had to lie on some chalky ground alongside of a snoken road.

I could not help smiling to myself at their lack of humour and absurd opinion they had of themselves. Just picture these two German officers anything but smart in fact, and bedraggled after two days without a shave or wash—one in a Prussian blue uniform, with his long blue coat looking very dirty and worn and he himself most bedraggled. Then to crown all he was wearing a rather light pair of kid gloves, which seemed to give him an almost comical touch; so absurd did gloves appear in his present surroundings. I felt almost sorry for him, he looked so ridiculous and yet so much on his dignity. He seemed to cling to his gloves as an emblem of respectability, because when he was brought in yesterday evening he was still wearing them.

I gathered from these officers they were rather surprised that we have done as much as we had, and that our troops were as good as they are and our artillery so accurate. I asked what they thought of the present situation. They said, "Yes, you have won five kilometres, but it is a hundred from here to Brussels; but you will get no further." They were very much concerned as to whether there was any danger of being torpedoed when going over to England, as they heard that very few boats ever got across. I told them they might get across safe, but in all probability they would be sent to the Isle of Man, in which case there was a very good chance of going under. They replied, "Isn't there a signal given on the steamer that it is carrying German prisoners?" which I thought was rather priceless.

## J. P. MORGAN'S ESTATE.

VALUED AT \$69,469,732 NET.

Total assets of J. Pierpont Morgan's estate, as appraised for inheritance tax purposes, are \$78,149,024. This is exclusive of property outside New York State and of a remainder interest which passed by virtue of a power of appointment vested in Mr. Morgan.

Deductions consisting of debts, administration expenses and executors' commissions amount to \$9,749,344, leaving the net estate \$68,399,680. To this is added \$1,115,052, the present value of a trust fund created in 1867 by Mr. Morgan's father, Janus Spencer Morgan, for the benefit of Frances Louise Aracy Morgan and over which J. P. Morgan had the power of appointment.

The total of all property subject to the inheritance tax is therefore \$69,469,732. It is estimated that the tax will be about \$3,000,000 of which the estate has already paid \$2,500,000 in order to get the benefit of reduction allowed for prompt payment.

The largest single item is Mr. Morgan's interest in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York and Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia appraised at \$29,875,817.77. The second largest is stocks and bonds, \$18,023,951.

The famous Morgan collection of art objects, including paintings, porcelains, tapestries, rugs, ivories and bronzes reached the great value of \$20,531,692.

The collection of books, manuscripts and prints in the Morgan Library, including an astonishing number of original manuscripts of famous works and of first editions, is appraised by Kirby at \$4,000,000. The manuscripts separately are scheduled at \$2,124,155.

The Morgan real estate is appraised at \$2,970,946.

### THE INDIAN TROOP TRAIN SCANDAL.

In the House of Commons last month Mr. Chamberlain announced that three officers who were held to be responsible for the Indian troop train scandal had been removed from their appointments. He read a long telegram from the Government of India dealing with the matter. It stated that the officers responsible were Brigadier-General Roe, who was acting as Quartermaster-General at the time, the General Officer Commanding at Karachi, and the Assistant-Director of Medical Services at Karachi. Mr. Chamberlain expressed his concurrence with the proposal of the Government of India to remove them from their appointments. Sir Clement Kitchin-Cooke asked that these officers should not be given other positions of responsibility. Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Government of India could be trusted not to do anything of the kind.

## AIRCRAFT FACTORY METHODS.

## COMMITTEE'S REPORTS.

## THE VIEWS OF THE AIR BOARD.

The Report of the Committee on the Royal Aircraft Factory and the Report to the War Committee by the Air Board on the Factory have been issued as a Parliamentary Paper.

In their report the Committee, after enumerating the various functions of the Royal Aircraft Factory, say it is apparent that the War Office has laid it down that the Royal Aircraft Factory should be devoted to experimental rather than manufacturing purposes. Proceeding, the Committee say—

The Royal Aircraft Factory cannot, therefore, be regarded as an establishment working on a strictly commercial line; it is rather a very large experimental laboratory, probably the largest in the United Kingdom, where experiments are carried out to full scale, therefore expenses must necessarily be high. Experiments upon models to reduced scale are conducted by the National Physical Laboratory as and when required by the Aeronautical Committee or it may be by the Royal Aircraft Factory.

The only manufacturing work done since the war began seems to have been an output of about 50 non-experimental machines and the manufacture of spare parts to meet urgent demands. The orders for spare parts are very numerous, but mostly for small quantities; they, however, aggregate a fair total and their production is an important function of the Royal Aircraft Factory. It is, therefore, essential that their manufacture and despatch should be economic and expeditious.

We were informed (the Committee add) that the preparation of a complete design of a new aeroplane occupies from six to nine months before any practical building in quantities can commence. During this period it is understood that the full size experimental machines are being produced in the shops concurrently with the preparation of the working drawings. We were further informed that it does not infrequently happen that the necessities of war pressure have made it necessary to place orders with the trade for complete machines before the governing designs are completed in all particulars. It is almost inevitable that up to the time the design is actually finished and proved by the experimental machine, alterations in design of various parts will be liable to occur. When orders have been placed with the trade before such a condition of affairs has been arrived at, contractors must be called upon to alter, it may be even to scrap and reproduce parts affected. Payment is, we understand, made in compensation for such variations.

The whole administrative system appears to us to be extremely elaborate, both as regards the records of all particulars of material used in the manufacture of each part of an aeroplane, or engine, but also as regards the course through which the components pass in the various stages from the raw material to the finished article.

During the course of our inquiries it was brought somewhat prominently to notice that a considerable amount of criticism adverse to the Royal Aircraft Factory administration has been voiced by the Press, and apparently also by the aeronautical trade generally. It is possible that it may be due to the occurrence of very numerous alterations made after the issue of manufacturing drawings not the fault of the Royal Aircraft Factory, and also to absolute errors in drawings the fault of which must wholly rest with the Royal Aircraft Factory.

Our attention has been drawn to several cases of errors in drawings issued to the trade, which with proper organization ought not to have been passed.

The following are among the conclusions drawn by the Committee—

Such an experimental establishment as the Royal Aircraft Factory should be in existence. On its present wages cost the factory efficiency could be enhanced as an experimental place and a substantially increased volume of finished work produced, provided a sharp line of demarcation be drawn between experimentation and commercial productivity, and the factory be reorganized and managed as nearly as possible upon a commercial and engineering basis.

The existing undesirable trade feeling should be met and, if possible, overcome, and the competition of the Royal Aircraft Factory with the Trade should be, if reasonably administered, be the cause of any detrimental friction or trade feeling.

If the complaint that British airmen suffer from want of speed in aeroplanes is well founded, there would appear to have been some lack of foresight (whether on the part of the Royal Aircraft Factory or the War Office is not clear) as to the size of engines required to meet war conditions. The Committee are informed that higher powered engines are now being bought from the trade, that some have already been delivered, and are being fitted into concurrently-produced machines.

During the period of war activity the financial resources placed at the disposal of the factory for experimental purposes have been ample to allow experimental work to be expeditiously performed in an efficient manner, and in a degree which should have placed useful and essential data at the disposal of the War Office, Admiralty, and private trade. The Committee have no information as to the extent which the Admiralty has availed themselves of the data put at their disposal.

The emoluments offered to heads of departments and others of high technical ability have been too low and are hardly likely to attract many highly qualified gentlemen, or, if attracted, to retain their services. The work done by the Staff merits more consideration than has hitherto been accorded. The weakness inherent to a system of under-payment has been most materially counteracted since the outbreak of the war, because many gentlemen of the highest ability and standing, whose emoluments in private work command salaries of possibly many hundreds or even thousands per annum, are working at salaries so small as to be negligible in their cases.

The numbers now engaged in the central office, stores, and other departments of a non-productive nature, reveal an organization more liberal than is generally found in Government establishments, and on a scale unknown to the Committee in private works.

Experiments and other manufacture have not infrequently been delayed owing to lack of material. A carefully selected larger stock of materials constantly used should more than earn the interest on the capital involved.

An experimental establishment of this magnitude should be provided with a full equipment of labour-saving devices, which are undoubtedly necessary for economic and most rapid production. From such resources, properly utilized, a reduction in number of employees now necessarily working round a particular operation could be effected.

The Committee understood from General Sir David Henderson that he has contemplated strengthening the Department of Aircraft Equipment in London by transferring the design portion of the Royal Aircraft Factory to London, but they are strongly of opinion that any attempt to separate the design branch from the shops would be disastrous.

Summing up, the Committee say that while fully alive to the ungrudging work done under the trying conditions of war pressure by the Superintendent and staff of the Royal Aircraft Factory, they think there are parts of the organization and management where improvements are possible.

The report of the Committee closes with the following suggestions—

A board of management be formed consisting of a chairman or director of the Royal Aircraft Factory, a Superintendent of Designs, and a Superintendent of Manufacture, all preferably civilians, who should give their whole time to the affairs of the factory, and a military adviser without distinctive executive duties. The three last-named gentlemen should rank equally with one another on the board.

The director should be well equipped with previous commercial and scientific engineering qualifications and experience, but it is not essential that he should possess any intimate or previous knowledge of aviation. He should be selected for his recognized ability in administration and management.

The organization suggested would be much assisted by the appointment of a civilian of high standing and suitable qualifications as Controller of Aircraft Supplies, with headquarters in London and among his duties the direct communications with contractors and the Royal Aircraft Factory.

As the Committee believe that the capacity of the factory could be greatly augmented without increasing the number of employees, they suggest that this should be arrived at in the shape of additional current manufacture of aeroplanes and engines, without impairment, and indeed with increased efficiency of the experimental functions of the Royal Aircraft Factory.

Special and strenuous efforts should be made immediately both by the Royal Aircraft Factory and by financial assistance, if necessary, to the trade, so that the most rapid production of all the high-powered engines may be secured.

It would be better that direct contact with contractors, including the issue of drawings, should be made through a third party, e.g., the Controller of Aircraft Supplies, and not by the Royal Aircraft Factory. Inquiries should first of all be made to the officer issuing drawings, presumably the Controller of Aircraft Supplies, and he should put any particular contractor into touch with the Royal Aircraft Factory in order that any desired information, data, or explanations may, when required, be afforded direct. This course would also keep track of alterations, if any, from the original approved designs.

Of course, the Controller of Aircraft Supplies and the Director of the Factory would be in reasonably close touch. No useful purpose would be served at this juncture by the submission of recommendations as to the central office and stores. If actually too elaborate, as they seem at present, the re-arrangement of duties suggested would naturally lead to some change in this direction, but it should preferably be left for the action of the new board of management.

The report to the War Committee by the Air Board on the subject of the Royal Aircraft Factory, which is issued with the report just dealt with, is signed by Lord Curzon. It pays a tribute to the valuable public service done by Sir Richard Burbridge's Committee, but the Board think that in certain respects the report may give a not altogether correct impression, and with some of its recommendations they are not disposed to concur.

The Board find that in the table of percentages of the total absorbed by the various classes of work carried out by the Royal Aircraft Factory, the figure of 35 per cent., accepted by Colonel O'Gorman, represented "new experimental, construction, &c., services," and not "construction of aeroplanes." The proportion of the work which represents actual construction of aircraft is very much smaller, probably less than 10 per cent. This is a misapprehension which it appears to the Board very desirable to correct.

As regards the measures which should be taken to improve the administration of the factory, the Air Board have come to the following conclusions, which are in conformity with the recommendations of Sir D. Henderson, and in which they are hopeful that the Army Council will concur.

They do not share the view of the Committee that the factory should be placed under a Board of Management. Such an arrangement, however suitable for a private factory, would in practice be found ill-adapted to the exigencies of military organization. They hold strongly that the factory should be under the direction of a single Superintendent, possessing the special qualifications of business experience and administrative capacity required for the post.

Colonel O'Gorman has, in their opinion, rendered eminent public service in the design and construction of aircraft, and they think that these abilities can best be employed in the future in the

(Continued on next Column.)

## TRADE POLICY AND SECURITY.

## GOVERNMENT INQUIRY

As briefly announced by cable, the Prime Minister has appointed a Committee to consider the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted after the war, with special reference to the conclusions reached at the Economic Conference of the Allies, and to the following questions—

(a.)—What industries are essential to the future safety of the nation; and what steps should be taken to maintain or establish them.

(b.)—What steps should be taken to recover home and foreign trade lost during the war, and to secure new markets.

(c.)—To what extent and by what means the resources of the Empire should and can be developed.

(d.)—To what extent and by what means the sources of supply within the Empire can be prevented from falling under foreign control.

The Committee is composed as follows—

The Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.M.G. (Chairman).

Mr. Arthur Balfour.

Mr. H. Gosling.

Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P.

Mr. A. H. Hingworth, M.P.

Sir J. P. Maclay, Bt.

The Right Hon. Sir A. Mond, Bt., M.P.

Mr. Arthur Pease.

Mr. R. E. Prothero, M.P.

Sir Frederick H. Smith, Bt.

Mr. C. J. Wardle, M.P.

together with the following gentlemen, who are presiding over Board of Trade Committees on the position of important industries after the war—

Sir H. Birmenshaw, K.C.M.G.

Lord Farington.

Sir C. G. Hyde.

The Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Lord Rhonda.

Mr. G. Scooby-Smith.

Mr. Percy Ashley, of the Board of Trade, and Mr. G. C. Upcott, of the Treasury, have been appointed secretaries to the Committee.

### GERMAN PAPERS ON "VERDUN OVERSHADOWED"

This German war correspondent writing from the German Headquarters in France state that the first week of the Anglo-French offensive resulted in only a partial success for the Allies. They admit, however, that there is ample sign that the movement is only just beginning and that it will spread to a much wider front. They speak highly of the courage of the German infantry, who, they say, are fighting millions of "savages" armed by the munition factories of the whole world. The *Tagblatt* says that the operations on the Somme are of such a character that they completely overshadow the Battle of Verdun in importance.

capacity of Consulting Engineer to the Director-General of Military Aeronautics at the War Office.

Under the Superintendent, as now proposed, there should be a head of the Design branch and a head of the Production branch. Every effort should be made to obtain the persons best qualified for these posts.

The Air Board do not share the view of the Committee that a Military Adviser with distinctive executive duties should be attached to the factory. The functions indicated by the Committee can in their opinion, be better discharged by the Director of Aircraft Equipment at the War Office.

The Board share the view of the Committee that communication between the Royal Aircraft Factory and contractors should be reduced to a minimum.

The Board do not, however, think it necessary to create a post of Controller of Aircraft Supplies for the purpose of acting as intermediary between the factory and the contractors. These functions can be adequately discharged by the Department of Military Aeronautics at the War Office, as at present constituted.

The proposal of the Committee that the capacity of the factory should be directed to an increase of the current manufacture of aeroplanes and engines raises a difficult question. There is no doubt that from a financial point of view such extension is desirable. The larger the proportion of production to experiment, the more creditable will the balance sheet of the factory appear. On the other hand, not only does the present production of the factory, limited as it is, arouse some measure of suspicion in the minds of private manufacturers, but any such extension in the case of engines is, under existing conditions, impracticable. An increased production of engines could only be obtained if new shops were built. But there is no room for their construction, and even if there were, no output could be obtained in less than 10 months.

The object to be aimed at in the view of the Air Board, is an increase in the output of aeroplanes by an improved organization of the existing staff. No reduction should be made in the amount of experiment conducted at the factory. On the contrary, this is the aspect of their work which it is desirable to emphasize by every possible means.

The Board have had under special consideration the question of increasing the output of engines by the trade. Much is being done in this direction, but the limiting factor is not financial assistance, which has not been stinted, but the lack of skilled mechanics. The Board have taken independent action in this respect.

The Committee have not dealt with the allegations, which have been made public, of defective internal administration of the factory; such as that the workmen employed were inadequately employed or extravagantly paid. The Board have examined this point, but think it best that the complaints on these heads should be referred to the new Superintendent of the Factory, who should make it his duty, at an early date, to report upon them and to remedy any abuses which he may find to exist.

Any measures of reorganization of the Royal Aircraft Factory should be adopted with the concurrence of the Air Board.



**HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.**  
**POCKET SLITTING.**

A Chinese was remanded on a charge of cutting a man's pocket when travelling on a tramcar at West Point.

**INCORRIGIBLE.**

"He is really a very bad character," said Inspector Gerrard of a Chinese who was charged before Mr. Hazland with returning from banishment. The Inspector added that the man had a bad record. Among his convictions was one for manslaughter; he had also been banished from the Colony three times, the last occasion being for life, which was in June of this year. The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police had instructed him to get the man sent to the Criminal Sessions.

The case was remanded.

**THE EMPTY POT.**

A boy employed by a cigarette stall holder at Hung Hom was sent by his master to purchase two small pots of opium. The pots were purchased, but the boy had an idea. He concealed one of the pots of opium, and, producing an empty pot, with the lid affixed, told the shopkeeper that he did not want that pot, and would be glad if he would change it. Quite innocently the shopkeeper took the empty pot and handed the boy a full pot in exchange, the boy thus securing three pots of opium for the price of two. Soon after the boy had left the shopkeeper discovered how he had been deceived, and a chase resulted in the capture of the boy. Mr. Hazland ordered him to receive six strokes with the birch.

**ARREST OF A MONKEY.****DIVERSION AT THE HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.**

When the officials employed in Mr. Wood's Court at the Hongkong Magistracy entered the Court yesterday morning they were startled to find that a large black monkey had taken up his position in proximity to the Magistrate's seat. From a distance, the officials endeavoured to persuade the monkey to leave the Court, but he remained seated and looked at everyone in a most impudent manner. Threats of being sentenced for contempt of Court proved of no avail, and when Mr. Wood entered the Court he found the monkey seated beside him. At once the Magistrate ordered the animal to be arrested, this task being assigned to Det. Sgt. Cuckle. The latter approached the intruder with due caution, but this was unnecessary. So soon as the monkey saw the Detective he came towards him, placed his forelegs around the officer's neck, and was carried away without the least resistance on his part.

It seems that the monkey belongs to Chief Detective Inspector Morrison, and that its home is on the roof of the Magistracy. The animal broke its chain, swarmed down a drain pipe, and entered Mr. Wood's Court by an open window. Much excitement prevailed in the Court during the monkey's visit.

**A COMMANDER'S CONCUBINE.**  
**COMMITTED TO HONGKONG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.**

The concubine of a Commander in General Lung's army was committed to the Hongkong Criminal Sessions by Mr. Wood, the Magistrate, yesterday. The woman was charged with stealing trunks of clothing, valued at \$350; \$1,000 in bank notes; 56 taels of gold leaf, valued at \$3,000; a gold watch, chain and seal; and a gold ring. Another defendant who was charged with receiving the stolen goods was discharged.

The story for the prosecution is that the complainant, when trouble broke out in Canton, was out of the city, but he sent a telegram to his concubine, who was residing in Canton, telling her to pack up everything portable and take it down to Hongkong. This she did, being accompanied by complainant's younger brother, a soldier, and a maid-servant. They came to a boarding-house in Hongkong, bringing with them eight trunks, containing clothing which the Commander had bought, and some official robes, besides the articles mentioned in the charge. When they had been in the boarding-house for some days the woman sent away the younger brother, and when he returned he found she had gone with five trunks. She had paid her bill with a \$1,000 note, and it was afterwards found that she had gone to live with the second defendant.

Mr. Preston is prosecuting, and Mr. Mason defending.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
**BADGES FOR WAR WORKERS.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—Lady May, as President of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in the Colony, has been informed by the Hon. Secretary (Hon. Lady Lawley) that it is Her Majesty The Queen's desire that badges should be issued to all those who are working regularly for the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. With each badge a certificate will be issued, and the names of the workers will be registered at the Headquarters, Friary Court, St. James' Palace. Lady Lawley's letter adds:—"It is left to the discretion of each Committee to decide the qualification necessary to entitle their workers to receive a badge and also to define what they consider constitutes 'regular work.'"

Working parties are therefore requested to send as soon as possible a complete list of their regular workers to Lady May when the necessary number of badges will be sent for. A nominal charge of 50 cents each (as the equivalent of the shilling arranged by the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild Committee at Home) will be made for the badges.—Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX

(Hon. Sec., War Charities Committee),  
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs,  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1916.

**WAR CHARITIES**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—A further consignment of glasses has been forwarded to-day by Parcels Post to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund in London. A list of the names of those who have contributed them is attached.

Eleven telescopes and thirty-five binoculars (in addition to a donation of \$75) have so far been received and forwarded.—Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX

(Hon. Sec., War Charities Committee),  
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs,  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1916.

**HONGKONG: THIRD CONSIGNMENT.****Binoculars.**

1 pair from Mr. H. A. Little, H.M. Consul, Amoy.  
1 pair from Rev. H. W. Oldham, English Presbyterian Mission, Amoy.  
1 pair from Rev. J. P. Maxwell, English Presbyterian Mission, Amoy.  
1 from Mr. C. H. Blason, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

**CHINESE NEWS.****MESSAGES TO GENERAL LUNG.**

The Government has despatched a number of telegrams to Lung Chi-kwong, ordering him to settle his military affairs without delay and report the actual number of soldiers under his command to the Central Government and to await the latter's order for their disposal.

**GOVERNMENT'S ENVOY TO KWANGTUNG.**

Mr. Li Kai-hsi, who was recently sent down to Kwangtung on a mission to investigate the dispute between Lung Chi-kwong and Li Lieh-chun, has returned to the Capital. It is said that in recognition of the service he has rendered, the Government will appoint him Governor of Chekiang, where the civil affairs are looked after by the Tsuchun.

**BANKS TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS.**

Dr. Chen Chin-shao, the Minister of Finance, is reported to have made arrangements with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications for the resumption of specie payment. It is expected that both the Banks will be ready to resume specie payment on or about the 10th September.

**INDIANS' ROUND OVER AT SHANGHAI.****"FOOLISH MEN LED ASTRAY."**

At H.M. Police Court, Shanghai, on August 13th, before Mr. G. W. King, magistrate, the case was concluded in which 23 Indians were charged with conduct likely to produce or excite to a breach of the peace.

Mr. S. H. McKean prosecuted on behalf of the Crown. With the exception of two, who alleged they were arrested on the street, and one, who said he had gone to the house in which they were found for the purpose of getting \$1 from a man there, the defendants said they had gone to the house for gambling.

Thirteen of the defendants were ordered to sign a recognizance of \$100 each to be of good behaviour for one year. In making this order, his worship said the prosecution regarded them as foolish men led astray by others. They must understand that this sort of nonsense had got to stop. The other men who led them astray were probably getting money for it or were doing it for motives of their own. It had got to stop straight away, and if any of these men were reported by the police they would be sent to prison and the ultimate consequence would be, he should say, that they would be deported.

The remaining ten were bound over in the sum of \$250 and two sureties of like amount each.

**A STRIKE OF NURSES.****SENSATIONAL STORY.**

ALLEGED PLOT TO POISON DOCTOR AND MATRON.

A strike of the nurses of the Philippine General Hospital, with its attendant circumstances, is the sensation of the moment in the Philippines. The genesis of the trouble is not very clear, but, as far as can be gathered from statements in the local Press, the authorities of the hospital have deemed it necessary to strike off the names of 130 from the list of employees connected with the hospital. Feeling rose to such a height last week that the police were called in for the protection of the hospital. A Manila newspaper states that the action on the part of the hospital authorities was the result, as was testified to in the investigation held at the instance of the Governor-General, of an organized campaign against the hospital, and especially against its American directors, by two Filipino newspapers, both of which papers were guided in the information they published by the disgruntled male nurses of the hospital.

The *Cubense-American*, in the course of a long article on the subject, avers that some of the ringleaders in the strike of the nurses and attendants had deliberately plotted to poison both Dr. W. E. Musgrave, the director, and Miss McCloskey, superintendent of nurses. The plot, fortunately, was revealed by two nurses, and the intended victims were put on their guard. This was stated by Dr. Musgrave at an investigation held into a conspiracy among the student nurses at the hospital, following his report that a male nurse, named Serafin Abella, one of the ringleaders in the disturbance, who had the day before been suspended for six months, was to be summarily dismissed, it having been shown that he had made a public threat to destroy the institution.

"That is not all," Dr. Musgrave said. "Loyal nurses have given us conclusive evidence that there has been a plot concocted among the conspirators deliberately to destroy both Miss McCloskey and myself by poison. This plot was unearthed by two nurses whose names I am not at liberty to mention, but who became horrified at the thought of the deliberate murder that was planned, and came to us without delay, put us on our guard. Needless to say, the plot was at once nipped in the bud."

There is also evidence that the recent disturbance was created through the means of a secret association among the male nurses, who dragged the female nurses into the conspiracy by working on their susceptibilities and their "patriotism." The conspiracy was hatched outside the hospital. Not satisfied with the disruption brought about among the nurses, one of the male nurses made public threats to destroy the institution, declaring that if his companions did not assist him he would do it himself.

After a number of the nurses who had requested the acceptance of their resignations had promised to remain on duty and to obey the rules and regulations of the hospital and continue their nursing duties in the interests of their suffering countrymen, several of them eventually refused to do so, with the result that they were called before Dr. Musgrave, and dishonourably dismissed from the service. As a result of their refusal to perform duty, 15 other nurses were dismissed, and at the date the article was published (2nd inst.) more were expected to drop out. The Filipino graduate nurses have come to the rescue of the institution, and have been working day and night. As a result, it was found possible to carry on the work with efficiency. A number of new nurses have been enlisted and others are being procured to fill the places of the strikers.

There were a number of noisy "demonstrations" in the vicinity of the hospital, which were quelled by the police. Matters are now working smoothly at the hospital, and it is believed that the trouble has been ended.

**FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.**

Mr. R. Harder, who left Shanghai in January of this year, has obtained his commission in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 3rd Batt.

Word has reached Shanghai that Constable Orr, formerly of Louisa police station, now Sergeant in the 10th York-shires, has been wounded on the Somme. His left arm has been amputated above the elbow.

Mr. R. W. Archer, who represented Messrs. Thos. Firth & Sons in Shanghai for several years, was badly wounded in the left arm by a fragment of shell early in the recent advance. He is now being treated at Beaufort Military Hospital, Bristol, where he is making slow progress. Mr. Archer happened to be in England at the outbreak of war and immediately joined the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regt. He left for the front in 1914 and was at Ypres when the advance was made in July last.

A cable has been received in Shanghai conveying the news of the death, from wounds received in France, of Captain Maitland Stenhouse, R.A.M.C., who had been on the staff of the Union Medical College, Peking, for some years, besides being medical officer of the Chinese Customs and to other residents in the capital. Dr. Stenhouse was home on furlough when the war broke out, and immediately offered himself for war service. He had been in France a year, and, when the big push began on July 1st, he was at a clearing station "near the fighting line." He leaves behind him a widow, the daughter of Dr. Hopkyn Rees, of the Christian Literature Society, Shanghai, and two sons; the elder of whom is only five.

**OVERBOARD!**

CHINA'S SORROW ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Opium stimulates the ingenuity of the smuggler to devise every possible means of getting it into the country unknown to the authorities more than any other prohibited article. Its value in proportion to its bulk is great, a teacupful at present prices being worth about Tls. 100. In appearance it is like soft black glue and it lends itself well to concealment if packed in airtight receptacles that do not allow the escape of the smell.

**ITS DISGUISES.**

Small tins of it tightly soldered have been found in barrels of molasses and tar when stirred up by the curious searcher; molons with opium cores; unsuspicious planks of wood carefully bored and stopped at more than worn their weight in silver; gouged out bars of soap and legions of boxes with false sides and bottoms, all illustrate the resource of the Oriental when pitting his wits against the man higher up.

What becomes of the huge quantity of smuggled goods confiscated by the Customs authorities is a question that must have occurred to many. Such goods are the property of the Chinese Government, whose prerogative it is to decide their fate. Silk, smelted cash, etc., accumulate until there is sufficient to be sold by auction, but opium up till recently has been stored in the Customs strong rooms in Hankow Road awaiting sentence (says the *N.C. Daily News*).

Every pound of successfully smuggled opium means a loss to the Opium Combine, who hold stocks that must be disposed of by the end of next March. The Combine, therefore, decided they would take a hand, with permission of the authorities, in tracing the smuggled drug, and in an agreement it was stipulated that, after May, 1916, all confiscations should be destroyed. A staff of informers was organized, and, excluding the large haul from Yunnan, about 11 piculs have been discovered since that date, which it is estimated is barely 10 per cent. of the total amount smuggled into Shanghai alone.

**ITS KINE LIVES.**

Two more or less experimental attempts have been made in the past to destroy the drug by burning, but they have not proved very effective. Constant watching for a period of days has been necessary and when the fires have cooled down even the ash has had to be buried to prevent the extraction of the residue.

The French Settlement authorities are quite independent of the International Customs authorities and employ their own searchers, who have accounted for considerable quantities. Their hauls have been committed to the lockboxes at Lokawei Electric Power Station, under a guard of watchers who have seen the ashes raked out and scattered.

To obviate the uncertainty and trouble of these methods of destruction, it was decided to jettison the recent accumulation in the deep sea. The R.C. *Trunking* was detailed for the duty and left Shanghai last week carrying the precious cargo under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner. Several Chinese officials had been invited to witness the burial, and representatives of the Government of Nanking, the local Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the City Magistrate, the special Opium Commissioner, and the Superintendent of Customs, who had accepted the invitation, were on board.

**JETTISONED.**

West of the Sables, well out of sight of land, the seals were broken on the packages, each lot was carefully weighed and bit by bit was thrown overboard by the ship's crew. This packet consists of lumps as big as one's fist and wrapped in red paper—Persian opium; that, thin layers like sheets of glue, that had been stored in the false bottom of a box, was Siberian opium; there were small tin "pill-boxes" each filled with a teaspoonful of liquid, prepared opium; two copper bowls holding a gallon or two that had been pounced upon in a Shanghai back street as it boiled, also prepared opium; neat cylindrical packages holding about an ounce with a prettily designed cover bearing the legend "Indian Lark Medicine," an adulterated form in powder; there a lump of the Indian variety worth from one to two thousand taels, broken into small pieces before being cast into the sea. Flat well-made brass tins, hermetically sealed, that might have contained half-pound packets of butter, are specially used in smuggling the drug into America; these have to be perforated before being thrown over the side. In three hours or more all had been jettisoned, the ship cruising at half speed the while to avoid spilling the liquid opium over the decks.

**WHAT OF THE FUTURE?**

There is still a vast amount of opium in the possession of the Customs authorities awaiting the decision of the Chinese Government as to its disposal, probably worth more than a million taels. It is to be hoped that the same fate will befall this immense stock. It is an opportunity for the Government to show its bona fides without outside pressure as in the case of the lot just destroyed, in which case the Opium Combine specially stipulated for its destruction. The Combine, while safeguarding its own interests, has undoubtedly done a great deal to stamp out the use of the smuggled drug.

**4,952 STATE MUNITION WORKS.**

The Minister of Munitions announces that he has made further orders under the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, under which 124 additional establishments have been declared controlled establishments.

The total number of controlled establishments under the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, is now 4,952.

**INTIMATIONS**

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPTS.**

**END OF SEASON SALE**

**FOR ONE WEEK ONLY**

**COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 11TH.**

**SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN**

**LADIES'**

DRESSES,

BLouses,

HATS,

SHOES,

STOCKINGS.

**GENT'S.**

BOOTS,

SHOES,

SHIRTS,

HATS,

PyJamas.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

[51]

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

**VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.**

Replaces rapidly all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLORO-PHYLL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

**Beware of expensive substitutes, which give a huge profit to the dealers.**

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

**HEF CRUYDEN-HUYS.**

Sole Agent: WILLEM HEYBLOM, Powell's Building.

[1018]

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.**

TELEPHONE 343.

**GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.**

**SHIRTS**

FOR PRESENT WEAR.

SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS.

STIFF AND SOFT DOUBLE CUFF.

**FITTED WITH THE NEW COAT SLEEVE.**

Thus ensuring the proper setting of the Cuff.

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.**

[1077]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNDER RESERVE.  
BY INSTRUCTIONS OF TRUSTEES  
FOR DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.  
**FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

ON A DATE IN DECEMBER  
(To be subsequently announced),  
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF  
BY PRIVATE SALE,  
**THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, KOBE,**  
As a Going Concern.

**THE ORIENTAL HOTEL** is a palatial building of brick and stone, covering an area of 500 *tsabo* (about 21,350 square feet), more or less, held on Perpetual Lease, situated on the Bund, Kobe, and having an uninterrupted view of the Harbour and Osaka Bay. It is within 150 yards of the principal landing-place, and is close to other points of embarkation and disembarkation, besides being 10 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. The building faces three streets, the Bund, Harima-machi, and Mayemachi, to each of which it has access.

The HOTEL consists of FOUR STOREYS, with a BASEMENT in which MACHINERY is located, together with REFRIGERATOR ROOMS, KITCHENS, STEAM HEATING, etc. as elevator runs from the basement and foyer to the floors and the ROOF GARDEN, a hundred feet above street level, from which a magnificent view of Osaka Bay is obtained.

The FOYER of the Hotel, on the ground floor, is the most in the far East. On the same floor is the main DINING HALL and the PRIVATE DINING ROOM and GRILL ROOMS, with READING ROOM and DRAWING ROOM. Stairs on from the residential part of the Hotel, out on the same floor, is the BAR and BILLIARD ROOM, with a separate entrance.

The first, second, and third storeys in the southern part of the building, and the first, second, third, and fourth in the northern section, are set apart for guests, some of the rooms have private baths attached. All are provided with excellent lavatory arrangements, with a constant supply of hot and cold water. The rooms are large and lofty, and some have balconies from which fine views of the harbour are obtained.

Although the building is practically fire-proof, it is FIRE-RESISTING. FIRE-EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS, installed by the water works and connected with the mains in the street, has been fitted on each floor.

CENTRAL HEATING is installed, but almost all the rooms are fitted with fire-places.

This OLD-ESTABLISHED HOTEL is the only hotel in the business quarter of Kobe, within easy reach of the Japanese town as well as the landing-place and railways.

The HOTEL is for sale as a GOING CONCERN, together with GOODWILL and all the CONTENTS, FURNITURE, MACHINERY, &c.

UNDER RESERVE.  
BY INSTRUCTION OF TRUSTEES  
FOR DEBENTURE-HOLDERS  
Should the Hotel not be disposed of  
as a Going Concern, the

**LAND AND BUILDING**  
OF THE  
**ORIENTAL HOTEL, KOBE,**  
WILL BE

**SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION**  
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED  
OF BY PRIVATE SALE.

**THE LAND** upon which the Oriental Hotel is erected is of 500 *tsabo* (about 21,350 square feet), more or less, in extent. It is held on Perpetual Lease, with all the advantages concerning taxation arising out of that form of tenure.

**THE BUILDING** is substantially constructed of BRICK AND STONE, and occupies virtually the whole of the site. It is of THREE STOREYS on the south side and FOUR STOREYS on the north, with a roomy BASEMENT and an attractive ROOF GARDEN.

Could be converted without difficulty into a BANK or SHIPPING OFFICE, CLUB or EXCHANGE.

Situated in the centre of the Business Life of Kobe, close to the Customs House and the new Wharves.

Elevator to all the floors.

For further particulars or for cards to view, apply to the

Trustees for First Debenture-holders,  
L. J. Healing,  
24, Ueneme-chu, Kyobashi-ku,  
Tokyo.

ROBERT YOUNG,  
65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.**  
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the SEPTEMBER SETTLEMENT will take place on the 27th inst., instead of the 28th inst., as previously advertised.  
By Order of the Committee,  
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,  
Secretary.

[1104]

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**THE Steamship**

"NAMSANG,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignee of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns on the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by the 13th Sep. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1916. [6]

## LOST.

**TO-DAY, BROWN POCKET-BOOK** containing passport and permit for leaving Hongkong; also other papers and money.

Will under please return to—  
MR. VAN DER HOOP,  
Care of HONGKONG HOTEL.  
Reward will be granted.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1916. [1100]

## NOTICE.

**HONGKONG SUBSIDIARY COIN** in reasonable amounts can be obtained by the Public at par on application to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.  
E. D. C. WOLFE,  
Colonial Treasurer.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1916. [1096]

## NOTICE.

MR. A. L. ALVES has acquired the whole interest of the Firm of A. GALLOTTI & Co., and from This Day will carry on the same Business under the Firm style of A. L. ALVES & Co., at Victoria Buildings, No. 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1079]

## NOTICE.

I beg to inform the public that I have This Day Established myself as Watchmaker, Repairer, etc.  
All work done on the Premises and all orders will have my careful attention.  
JAMES STEER  
(late of Cns. J. GAVIN & Co.)  
No. 4, D'Almeida Street.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1080]

## NOTICE.

SIEMSEN & CO.  
H. A. STEER.  
O. STRUCKMEYER.  
F. DANIELSEN.  
R. STUTZKE.  
ANY persons having Claims against the above who have not already lodged same with the Liquidators are requested to present same to the Undersigned before 30th September, 1916.  
ALF. ROSS & Co.,  
Liquidators of the above. [1083]

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43713, dated Hongkong, 12th February, 1908, for One Share numbered 92518 Registered in the name of Miss SARAH DUNCAN FISKE has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th September, 1916, a new Certificate for the Share will be issued and the said Provisional Certificate No. 43713 will be thereupon treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.  
By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1084]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 26th September, both days inclusive.  
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1916. [1093]

## TO LET.

**A SMALL GODOWN** in PRINCE'S BUILDING.  
For particulars etc., apply—  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.

## HOUSES TO LET

**OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.**

**TO LET**, from 1st October, 1916, Four Large Connecting ROOMS, on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company.  
For particulars apply to—  
MANAGER,  
HONGKONG HOTEL.  
(1090)

## TO LET.

**NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW** PEAK.  
GODOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 800 tons.  
Apply—  
M. J. D. STEPHENS,  
18, Bank Buildings.  
(1097)

## TO LET.

**HOUSE**, No. 4, Seymour Terrace, from 1st October.  
Apply to—  
P. M. N. DA SILVA,  
6, Des Vaux Road.  
(1099)

## TO LET.

From 1st November next.

**FLATS** in "EWO MESS," No. 8, TITE PEAK.  
Apply, Property Office,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
(1088)

## TO LET.

**"FULMER" HART AVENUE**, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Servants' Quarters, etc., from 1st October, 1916.  
Moderate Rent.  
Apply to—  
A. ABDOLRAHIM,  
34, Queen's Road Central.  
(1086)

## OFFICE TO LET.

**ONE LARGE ROOM** on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.  
Apply—  
THORESEN & Co.  
(1099)

## TO LET.

**GODOWN** in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
(1090)

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).  
Apply to—  
WILKINSON & GRIST.  
(891)

## TO LET.

From 1st May.

**OFFICES**, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
(1018)

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Apply to—  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.  
(1092)

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in Prince's Building.

Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Liquidators,  
RMTES, BROCKELMAN & Co.  
(1072)

## TO LET.

**NO. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.**  
First Floor.  
THE COMMODOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMREN, CANON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASOON & Co., Ltd.  
(1015)

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** at 2, Connaught Road.

**OFFICES** in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.  
Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
(1092)

## TO LET.

**TWO ROOMED-FLATS** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
**THREE-ROOMED FLATS** in Hampshire Buildings, Kowloon.  
**FOUR-ROOMED FLATS** in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.  
Alexandra Buildings  
(1096)

## INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

**WATSON'S**  
**HOUSEHOLD**

**AMMONIA.**

IN BOTTLES 75 CTS EACH

ONLY FROM

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

**HONGKONG DISPENSARY,**

TELEPHONE 616.

## MARRIAGE.

**WILLIS-TOWNER**—At H.E.M. Consulate, Shanghai, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean A. J. Walker, on August 31st, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, fifth son of the late ROBERT HENRY WILLIS, of London, and Mrs. WILLIS, Birkenhead, to ANNIE BEATRICE, third daughter of the late GEORGE TOWNER, of Nottingham, and Mrs. TOWNER, of Bourne-mouth.

## DEATH.

**LAMBERT**—On 6th inst., at 2, Victoria View, Kowloon, from heart failure, DOROTHY, wife of JOHN LAMBERT, Lloyd's Surveyor.  
(1102)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1916.

## BULGARIA AND THE WAR.

The Greeks have shown King CONSTANTINE, in a manner which admits of no misunderstanding, that he cannot with impunity trespass beyond the limits laid down in the Constitution, and another of the Kaiser's satellites, Czar FERDINAND of Bulgaria, must be realising that a throne may sometimes become a very insecure seat. A strong pro-Russian movement is making itself manifest within his Kingdom, and though German troops have been called in to suppress it for the moment, such outside aid may not long be available. A number of Bulgarian Regiments are said to be revolting, and a proposal to depose the King, in certain eventualities, is under consideration. FERDINAND has never been popular with his people. The youngest son of the late Prince ALEXANDER of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, he started with the initial disadvantage of being a foreigner, and his conduct since his election in 1887 has not been such as to ingratiate him with the Bulgars. He has always been eager for personal aggrandisement and most insistent upon his rights and privileges as a sovereign. His action last autumn in taking up arms on behalf of the Central European Powers did not commend itself to the mass of the people, who do not forget that Russia freed them in 1878 from the galling yoke of Turkey, which they had borne for five centuries, and gave them

independence. It is probable that the King would not have ventured to take this step, much as it may have accorded with his personal predilections, if he had not been able to represent it as essential to the realisation of national aspirations. "The bulk of these aspirations," said the Bulgarian Prime Minister some six weeks before Bulgaria entered the war, "are comprised in Serbian Macedonia, which, with its Bulgarian population of 1,600,000, was pledged and assigned to us after the first Balkan war, and is still ours by the right principles of nationality. When the Triple Entente can assure us that this territory will be returned to Bulgaria, and our minor claims in Grecian Macedonia and elsewhere realised, they will find us ready and willing to fight for them." The Entente Powers, more scrupulous than their opponents in disposing of the property of others, were unable to satisfy these demands; hence the failure of their negotiations.

To understand the position fully it is necessary to go back to the Treaty of San Stefano, which was concluded between Russia and Turkey after the war of 1887. Under this instrument all the provinces of European Turkey in which the Bulgarian element predominated, were included in one autonomous principality, extending from the Black Sea to the Albanian mountains and from the Danube to the Aegean Sea, and comprising Ochrida, Dibra and Kastoria, as well as the district of Vranja and Piro, and possessing a Mediterranean port at Kavalla. The Dobruzscha, despite its Bulgarian population, was not included, being ceded to Roumania as compensation for the return to Russia of Bessarabia. This arrangement was upset by the Treaty of Berlin in the following year, when the other Powers, jealous of the influence of Russia, intervened and restored almost the whole of Macedonia and part of the vilayet of Adrianople to Turkish administration; and awarded Vranja, Piro and Nish to Serbia, whose independence was recognised. At the same time Bulgaria was constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

Eastern Roumelia, which had risen against the Turkish Government, was reunited to Bulgaria, in 1895, and Bulgaria declared her independence in 1908. Four years later, in alliance with Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro, Bulgaria made war on Turkey, and her Army, under General DIMITRIEFF, had a large share in driving the Turks out of Adrianople. Under the Treaty of London, which was signed in the following year, Turkey was obliged to relinquish all its European territory west of a line drawn from Midia, on the Black Sea, to Enos, on the Aegean, and also Crete, while the future of Albania, the Aegean Islands and Mount Athos were left to the decision of the Powers. Almost immediately afterwards the Balkan League broke up owing to disagreement amongst its members over the division of the spoils of victory, and the Second Balkan war occurred. Bulgaria, standing alone against her former allies, was suddenly attacked by Roumania, and had the mortification of losing the fruits of her costly fighting. Adrianople was recaptured by the Turks, and, under the Treaty of Bucharest, Bulgaria had to yield Salonika and Kavalla to Greece, part of Macedonia to Serbia, and the Dobruzscha territory to Roumania. It was to retrieve these misfortunes that Bulgaria offered her support to the highest bidder last year. The people were disposed to trust their future to their old and tried friends, but the Government cast in their lot with the Central European Powers, who made lavish promises which at that time they appeared likely to be able to fulfil. Now that Russian troops are marching through Roumania and the Entente have a powerful force in and around Salonika, the nation is beginning to realise that its own instincts were right and the policy of its rulers wrong.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

The engagement of General Aoki as first class Military Adviser to China will be settled as soon as the Tokio Government has given its permission for this officer to accept the post (says an exchange). The agreement is said to be for five years at \$2,000 per month with allowance and travelling expenses.

Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis has received telegraphic news that his son Claude has passed the necessary examination and will go to Sandhurst, says the N.Y. Daily News.

Mr. W. J. Ellis, of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Shanghai, who left to join His Majesty's forces last August, has received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Devonshire Regiment.

Hongkong was spared the full effects of the typhoon, which changed its course and passed west at the rate of twelve miles per hour. The tail of the typhoon favoured us with the customary sharp gales and showers.

Mrs. Mary Baty, mother of Dr. Thomas Baty, adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office, died at Chuzenji, where she was spending the summer, after a short illness, says the Japan Advertiser. Mrs. Baty was 75 years old.

Mr. John F. Jewell, U.S. Consul at Chofoo, has been transferred to Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, says the P. and T. Times. His successor at Chofoo is Mr. Lester Maynard, who has been the U.S. Consul at Amoy.

Among those who left the Colony yesterday by the Empress of Russia, were Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. A. E. Crapnell, His Excellency J. Carlos da Maia (Governor of Macao) and Madame da Maia, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. McGregor, Mr. A. L. Gace, and Mr. S. E. Green.

The wedding took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on August 31st, of Mr. W. A. Willis, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, and Miss B. Towner, of the Shanghai High School for Girls. Mr. and Mrs. Willis received many handsome presents, including some from the staff of the bridegroom's firm.

Japan papers state that up to the evening of August 22nd, 390 cases of cholera had been registered at Nagasaki and in the vicinity. The centre of Osaka reports many fresh cholera cases, according to the latest advices 102 having been notified. Cholera is reported to have reached Nara. Cholera is also notified in Murooran, Hokkaido and Takamatsu, Shikoku.

The death occurred at the Peak Hospital early yesterday morning of Mr. R. L. G. Johnson, late Chief Officer, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Washing*, at the age of 38 years. The deceased had been ill with dysentery for six weeks. He was a native of Shanghai and had been in the service of the Company named for about seventeen years.

The interment took place at Happy Valley last evening, amid many tokens of respect and esteem, of Mrs. Lambert, wife of Mr. John Lambert, Lloyd's Surveyor in Hongkong. The deceased, who was 52 years of age, had been ailing for the past three years, and three weeks ago, following an attack of sunstroke, Mrs. Lambert took to her bed. However, her condition was not such as to cause any alarm until Tuesday morning, when a heart attack necessitated the calling in of two medical men. Mrs. Lambert failed to recover, and died soon after 2 a.m. on Wednesday. The deceased, who was a native of Sunderland, came out to Hongkong nineteen years ago, and was very well known to a large circle of friends, to whom her somewhat sudden demise has come as a great shock. Much sympathy will be felt with Mr. Lambert in his bereavement, and also with his grown up family of two sons and three daughters.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

Sept. 6th, 9.30 a.m.—Typhoon in about 115 deg. Long. E. and 20 deg. Lat. N., moving W.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth received the following quotations by wire from their Singapore Agents yesterday:—

Alor Gajahs	3.50
Glenagals	1.85
Kedahs	3.15
Kempas	6.10
Malaka Pindas	2.15
Malakoffs	4.70
New Serendabs	4.30
Sandycrofts	4.10
Tapahs	20.50

Price of Rubber in London, 2s. 3d. They were also advised that the Tapha Co. has declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. payable on 15th inst.



# THE WAR.

## ALLIES' HUGE CAPTURES.

GAINS FURTHER INCREASED.

## GINCHY-GUILLEMONT BATTLE.

ENEMY TERRIBLY HAMMERED.

## RUSSIANS ENGAGE BULGARIANS.

GREECE MOBILISING.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FRENCH FRONT.

HAMPERED BY BAD WEATHER.

Paris, September 6th.

A *communiqué* states:—A strong enemy counter-attack in the region between Comblès and Le Forest was repulsed with heavy losses by artillery and machine-gun fire.

German attacks east of Belloy-en-Santerre were repulsed.

Bad weather hampered our operations on the Somme. We are organising our new positions.

We took prisoner one hundred of the enemy on the east of Belloy-en-Santerre and fifty at Fleury and Le Chenois.

An enemy attack south-east of the Thiaumont work was completely repulsed.

ENEMY SQUAD REFUSE TO ADVANCE.

Paris, September 6th.

The diary of a captured officer states that a squad refused to advance in face of the terrible allied fire. It adds:—"There is no need to state what happened."

A note under date of the 5th August mentioned that the number of men deserting their posts was increasing enormously. One regiment declared positively that they would not return to the trenches, and the fiercest excuses were found to go on the sick-list.

GAINS MAINTAINED.

Yesterday's battle was on a front of forty kilometres. The town of Comblès, which the Germans had transformed into a regular fortress, is now invested by the French from the south and the British from the north.

All the objectives were carried against the enemy's obstinate resistance.

The gains have been entirely maintained, despite furious counter-attacks, in which the enemy lost heavily.

CAPTURES OF GUNS AND PRISONERS.

Up to the present, 14 guns and 60 machine-guns have been captured on the French front alone.

The prisoners are pouring in. At least 6,000 have been taken by the Allies in two days.

LATER.

A *communiqué* states that 6,550 prisoners and 36 guns, including 28 heavy guns, have been captured on the French front since the 3rd inst.

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES SECURED.

A *communiqué* states:—Our advance on the Somme has continued, and important advantages have been secured.

We have joined up the positions north of the river with those on the south.

Our captures in the northern sector since the 3rd inst. include 32 guns and a large quantity of machine-guns.

Numerous enemy counterattacks south of the Somme failed.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPTURES.

The French booty includes, besides guns, a big depot of six-inch shells, a captive balloon, and numerous machine-guns.

ENEMY MASSED COUNTER-ATTACKS.

To-day's fighting south of the Somme was particularly violent, the enemy in crossing his massed counterattacks at many points, notably at Barieux and Belloy, but all were repulsed with bloody losses.

A hundred machine-guns were captured in a single day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH OPERATIONS.

AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, September 6th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in the concluding part of Tuesday's *communiqué*, received yesterday morning, states:—"Up to last night the prisoners captured by us exceeded one thousand. The fighting at Ginchy continues."

Hostile aircraft have been displaying great activity, and air fighting is continuous. The enemy aircraft are forced to remain miles in the rear of the enemy lines and have entirely failed to interrupt the work of our machines. On two separate occasions our machines fired on troops. Two hostile machines were brought down, seemingly wrecked, and many others were driven down damaged. One of our machines destroyed a kite balloon. Two of our machines are missing.

MORE PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 6th.

Sir Douglas Haig's *communiqué* adds:—"Sixty more prisoners have been taken."

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, our aeroplanes have successfully co-operated with the artillery.

THOUSAND YARDS OF FRONT CAPTURED.

We have advanced to 1,500 yards east of Guillemont and obtained a footing in the Leuze Wood.

The enemy's defence on a thousand yards of front, in the vicinity of Falfemont, has been captured.

GAINS INCREASED.

Despite a stubborn resistance and an incessant deluge of rain, we increased our gains in the neighbourhood of Guillemont, pushing forward 1,500 yards east, and obtaining a footing in the Leuze Wood.

ENEMY DEFENCE SYSTEM CAPTURED.

Further south, after severe fighting, we captured the whole of the enemy's strong system of defence on a front of 1,000 yards.

COMPLETE CAPTURE OF ENEMY SECOND LINE.

In and around Falfemont, the fighting since the 3rd inst. resulted in the capture of the whole of the remaining enemy's second line of battle front, from Mouquet farm to the point of junction with the French.

We are in possession of all the ground between the Falfemont farm and Leuze Wood, and from the latter to the outskirts of Ginchy.

### REBELLION IN SUMATRA.

THE H. L. O. U. T. September 6th.

The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies reports that the rebels have looted Maura, Tambesi, Mauratobo, and Surulangeon.

Mauratobo is on fire.

Fifteen of the rebels were killed in skirmishes with the Government forces.

Controller Walter, his staff, and a party of armed police have been murdered at Surulangeon.

Dutch troops have been sent to Palembang.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BATTLE OF GINCHY AND GUILLEMONT.

LONDON, September 6th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at the British Headquarters, in describing the opening of the latest offensive, states that four times as many men as were concentrated at the battle of Waterloo participated.

The infantry attacked along two slopes of the Ancre. The troops in the North soon rushed their objective, but progress in the south was slower, despite the British doggedness. Then the Germans furiously counter-attacked, being finally driven back to their trenches with tremendous losses.

The battle of Ginchy and Guillemont was of the most determined character. We had made up our minds to take Guillemont, but the Germans were equally determined to prevent us. Machine-guns lay in shell-holes and snipers lurked in every furrow. The German artillery barraged unceasingly, but we rattled our mailed first with even more thunderous effect. Exactly what happened in the maelstrom of fire was unknown until we had scored the gains already reported. The enemy had a terrible hammering.

### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH BULGARIANS.

LONDON, September 6th.

A Russian *communiqué* states:—"In the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, between August 31st and September 2nd, we captured 115 officers and 4,514 men, and a quantity of guns."

In the Carpathians our advance continues, and several more heights have been taken.

The first encounter with the Bulgarians took place in Dobrudja on September 4th, the enemy being sabred.

GERMANS DEPLETING THEIR FRENCH FRONT FORCES.

PETROGRAD, September 6th.

The Germans are reinforcing their south-eastern Russian front from the French front.

A small body of Turks is reported on the south-western line, south of Bizeany, out of 40,000 sent to Lemberg to be armed.

### THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### NOTHING IMPORTANT AT SALONIKA.

LONDON, September 6th.

A British official *communiqué* from Salonika says there is nothing important to report.

PARIS, September 6th.

A Salonika *communiqué* reports that there has been an intermittent cannonade over the whole front, but no infantry operations.

BULGARIAN CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF MURDERED.

LONDON, September 6th.

It is reported from Roumania that M. Jastow, Chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, has been murdered, in consequence of his efforts in the direction of the withdrawal of German influence from Bulgaria, and the replacement of Czar Ferdinand by Prince Boris.

ALLIES' DEMANDS ON GREECE. GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS TO BE EXPELLED.

ATHENS, September 6th.

The Greek Government have agreed to expel during the duration of the war all subjects or foreigners whom the Anglo-French Ministers have indicted as German propagandists.

GREEK PREMIER'S OBSTRUCTION. Notwithstanding that King Constantine has completely recovered from his illness, M. Zaimis, the Premier, has declined to transmit to him the Venizelist meeting resolution on the ground of His Majesty's state of health.

GREECE MOBILISING.

It is reported that five classes of conscripts have been called to the colours.

### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE AIR RAID.

VICTORIA CROSS FOR FLYING CORPS OFFICER.

LONDON, September 6th.

The Zeppelin which was wrecked in the air raid on the 3rd inst. was brought down by Lieutenant W. L. Robinson, of the Worcesters, attached to the Royal Flying Corps. He has been awarded the Victoria Cross.

He attacked the Zeppelin under most dangerous and difficult circumstances, after flying for over two hours. He had previously attacked another airship.

#### INTERESTING DETAILS.

Robinson was up scouting when the searchlights revealed the Zeppelin. He followed the invader for twenty miles, then signalled to the anti-aircraft guns to cease fire. The guns stopped within half-a-minute, whereupon the intrepid airman accomplished his glorious exploit. The air hero narrowly escaped the flaming debris.

Robinson is twenty-one years of age and was born in Polihetta, India.

#### ANOTHER RAIDER HEAVILY DAMAGED.

It is officially stated that an important part of one of the raiders was picked up in the Eastern Counties. It is undoubted that this airship suffered heavily from our anti-aircraft gunfire.

Part of a Zeppelin car and the wireless telephone attached to it have been picked up on the East Coast.

The airship which was foiled near London was also heavily and accurately fired on, but it is established beyond doubt that the main factor in its destruction was Lieutenant Robinson's aeroplane, from which he attacked the Zeppelin with the utmost gallantry and judgment and brought it down.

### OBITUARY.

REV. EDWARD MOORE.

LONDON, September 6th.

The death is announced of the Rev. Edward Moore, D.D., Canon of Canterbury.

### PROTECTORS OF CROWS.

Not long ago we (*Singapore Free Press*) gave what we considered an extreme instance of the squeamishness of Jains, and certain other sects regarding the taking of life. In this case a community existed in Bombay which sent round and collected insects which ought to have been destroyed at once for the purpose of feeding them alive in more or less luxurious surroundings. A Burma correspondent of the *Times of India* narrates how the Jains and Hindus of a certain street in Rangoon have petitioned the Municipality against a campaign against crows that has been instituted in that city by destroying nests, eggs and nestlings. In their memorial they say:—"The very constitution of the Jains and Hindus is such that they cannot bear the sight of the crows disturbed."

The President of the Rangoon Municipality has agreed to spare the crows, with the very appropriate hope that the crows of Rangoon will recognise their friends.

[It may be that the objection to the disturbance of the crows springs from quite another source than mere "squeamishness" regarding the destruction of the birds. In Scotland many people regard it as lucky to have a crow's nest near their houses, and deprecate and, if possible, prevent their destruction either for the production of "crow pie" or other reason.]

### BRITISH QUARRYMEN FOR FRANCE.

Skilled men from the granite quarries of Leicestershire who were liable for military service either under the group system or under the Military Service Act have been invited to volunteer for quarry work in France, and numbers of them have accepted the offer.

### BADLY HIT.

[BY A MAN WHO STOPPED A BULLET.]

The writer was wounded in an unsuccessful attack on the Sanna-Yat position shortly before the fall of Kut-el-Amara.

I slipped my left hand into my tunic and was surprised to feel the hot blood pouring out. Then it dawned on me that I had been hit, and pretty badly too. My equipment was hurting me, so I took it off.

I felt very dizzy and decided to try to get back as far as I could. I stood up, a very unwise thing to do considering that I was about 150 yards from the trench, but I was not at all discouraged. My legs gave way, and I collapsed, and my arm was a mass of pain. I was not to be moved to the trench, so I crawled to the trench, and I pulled it from my tunic pocket. The other covering came off easily, and I took out one of the packets, but could see no way to slit it open. Finally I gripped the edge of the packet in my teeth and tore at it with both hands until it opened. I put the pad on the wound, as near as I could, but had no means of keeping it there, so I staggered to my feet and ran on, keeping the pad in place with my left hand. I believe I covered another fifty yards when I dropped again and lay in a kind of stupor.

I was aroused by the almost continuous "krook" or burst of saraphad. Snails were dropping right and left, and the air was full of mounting and screaming as the bullets flew by. I managed to get on my feet again, although the effort made the blood spurt out anew. The sudden pad and slipped down and a burning pain in the pit of my stomach caused me to double up in agony and slide to my knees. I started crawling painfully, along until I came to a small mound, which would at least afford "head cover." I crept behind it and lay in the only position I could, on my left side.

I passed my hand over myself to feel for a wound, but could not find one. The bullet had entered the small of my back and lodged under my breast bone. Gradually the more intense pain passed away, leaving a not unpleasant sense of numbness over all my body.

The persistent calling of a man in pain brought me back to consciousness. The pitiless sun was blazing high in the heavens, and I felt hot and dry. Somebody was shouting, "Fetch the stretcher-bearer, you fools; are you going to leave me here?" At first I felt very sorry for him, but soon wished he would stop, for I had a shocking headache. I judged it to be about midday, and thought that in another six hours I had a good chance of being brought in.

I was horrified to see that the water of the Suwaicha March, which was on our right flank, had risen considerably, and I feared for any of our wounded who were far from the light and unable to crawl away from the menace. The man who was shouting stopped, and everything was strangely calm and peaceful. I felt very happy and contented, for as long as I kept quite still the pain was very dull, so I began singing and humming away in a quiet voice:

Where my caravan has rested  
Flowers I'll strew thee on the grass.  
I sang on and on, accompanied by a strange roaring in my chest. My caravan, I thought, had rested in some very unusual places, but none so unusual as this. And what was the use of talking about grass in the desert of Mesopotamia, where there is nothing but the yellow earth, the blue sky, the hot sun, and dirty water?

There were a water bottle, equipment, and rifle lying close to my head, and I gave a vague remembrance of a Sikh lying beside me for a time and then jumping up and running back. I slowly put my right arm up, caught the sling, and dragged the bottle nearer. I pulled the cork out somehow and propped the bottle against my face, with the neck to my lips, but was much upset to find I had not the strength to lift it up. Tears rolled down my cheeks after I had made two or three attempts, for I was very thirsty. I sang no more, as my throat was harsh and lumpy. So I lay, staring at the yellow and blue till I lost consciousness once more.

This time I was roused by our own guns, and the sound was most comforting. "Giving 'em hell," I thought gleefully. They bombarded for about an hour, and then I slipped back into unconsciousness. It was getting dark when I came to again. A man was standing close to me, staring round the field. Somebody had put my sun helmet on my head. He came over to me. "Are the stretcher-bearers coming?" I asked, and he told me I was the next to be moved. It was not long before the bearers came, and they put the stretcher behind me. It was painful work getting on the stretcher behind me. It was painful work getting on the stretcher, as I could not bear to have anybody touched anywhere. However, it was managed at last, and I lay on my left side.

I suppose they went as gently as they could, but every step racked my body so much that I was nearly mad with pain. I cannot remember how far it was to the dressing station, but I remember passing through the artillery lines, where the guns had started again. I was put on a table, still on the stretcher, and was pleased to see our battalion doctor. "Well, lad," he said, "how are you?" I replied that I was all right, but thought that "a bit thick" having to lie out there all day. Then he started cutting my clothes up, jersey and shirt as

(Continued on next Column.)

### GEN. KALEDIN.

THE VICTOR OF LUTSK.

[BY STANLEY WASHBURN.]

As Kovel has suddenly emerged from the oblivion of centuries to take its place on the maps and diagrams of the military writers, so has the army fighting here become at once the most conspicuous organization on the Russian front, and every one is asking "Who is in command?" This is the army which for so many months was under the direction of General Brusilov himself. General Kaledin, who has only just taken over the command, is not widely known in Russia, and probably not at all outside. With the development of the situation there has suddenly fallen upon him the responsibility of directing what promises to be one of the bloodiest, most bitterly fought, and perhaps most important actions that we have had on the Eastern front.

At the beginning of the war General Kaledin was in command of a division of cavalry in General Brusilov's army. He was an unblemished record, and distinguished himself in every action in which he took part. His army has been almost continuously engaged. The sword eye of Brusilov soon picked out this quiet, earnest cavalry leader, and last year saw him commanding an army corps with the same success that made him conspicuous as a divisional leader. When Brusilov took over General Ivanoff's command, General Kaledin succeeded him as head of the 1st Army. Barely had he settled himself in his new post when the offensive began.

Coming to this army from General Brusilov himself, I was promptly welcomed by the Staff, and, though the fight was raging fiercely at the front, was at once presented to the commander. He was in his office, engrossed in the study of a map, elbows on table and head resting on his hands. General Kaledin is a short, thick-set man with white-cropped moustache and soldier eyes which look at you from between half-closed lids. With-out hesitation he accorded me such facilities as I needed and referred me to the General of his Staff for such legitimate information in regard to the operations as I required.

Later in the evening I dined with him and the Generals of his Staff. During the meal many telegrams were handed in to various officers at the table, most of them going to the Quartermaster-General and to the Chief of the Staff. The former is a scholarly looking man who in a frock coat and high hat could easily pass for Mr. Hughes, the candidate of the Republican Party for President of the United States. With his tired eyes he hurriedly scanned the telegrams, making notes on some with a red pencil and on others with a blue. Occasionally he would hand one over the table to the Chief, who would glance over it with a sudden tightening of the lids of his half-closed eyes, softly murmur a few words, and then go on with his dinner. Immediately after his dinner General Kaledin and his officers returned to the study of the maps upon which they were working out the problem that means so much to the campaign now in full swing.

Times.

well. The dressing was by no means painful, but they left my hand untouched. I asked for something to drink, but the doctor said they would give me all I wanted at the field hospital.

Then began the worst experience I have ever been through. I was taken to a native springless mule cart, with a few sacks and blankets thrown in the bottom, and helped off the stretcher. The slightest movement caused great pain, but when the cart started bumping off I was in a positive inferno. I will not dwell on that four-mile journey from the marsh to the riverside; suffice it to say that what little breath I could summon was used in praying the driver to stop and leave me on the ground.

We came to the field hospital at last. The natives pushed a stretcher into the cart beside me and one intelligent fellow "nimbly" jumped up and stood on my smashed hand. That was the last straw. I cursed him. When I stopped for want of breath they attempted to lift me on to the stretcher, but I begged them to stop. I tried to get on by myself, but could only manage to get my knees on and could not lift my body. The natives were chattering round the cart, so I started shouting, "English, English, Fetch English," and at last a "Jock" came up to see what was wrong. I begged him to put his hand under my shoulder and help me on the stretcher, and in a moment I was lying on my stomach—not very comfortable on account of my laboured breathing, but it was a rest from my left side. When my hand had been cleaned and dressed I was put on a mattress in a bell tent where I tossed about in a high fever.

In the morning I was put in a paddock-hut, and I slept till it started in the afternoon. We were taken ashore at Orsh that night, and there received better attention. I was placed on the operating table and the bullet located and removed.

I will not describe my stay at Orsh or the trip down the Tigris in the paddock-hut to Bussorah. My hand was a fearful size and very painful. When the ship was moored in front of Bussorah Hospital I was very weak. Two orderlies helped me on to the stretcher, and I was carried down the gangway to the entrance of the hospital. A major took particulars and consigned me to a verandah ward on the second floor. And so I was placed in one of the whitest, cleanest, and most comfortable beds in the world.

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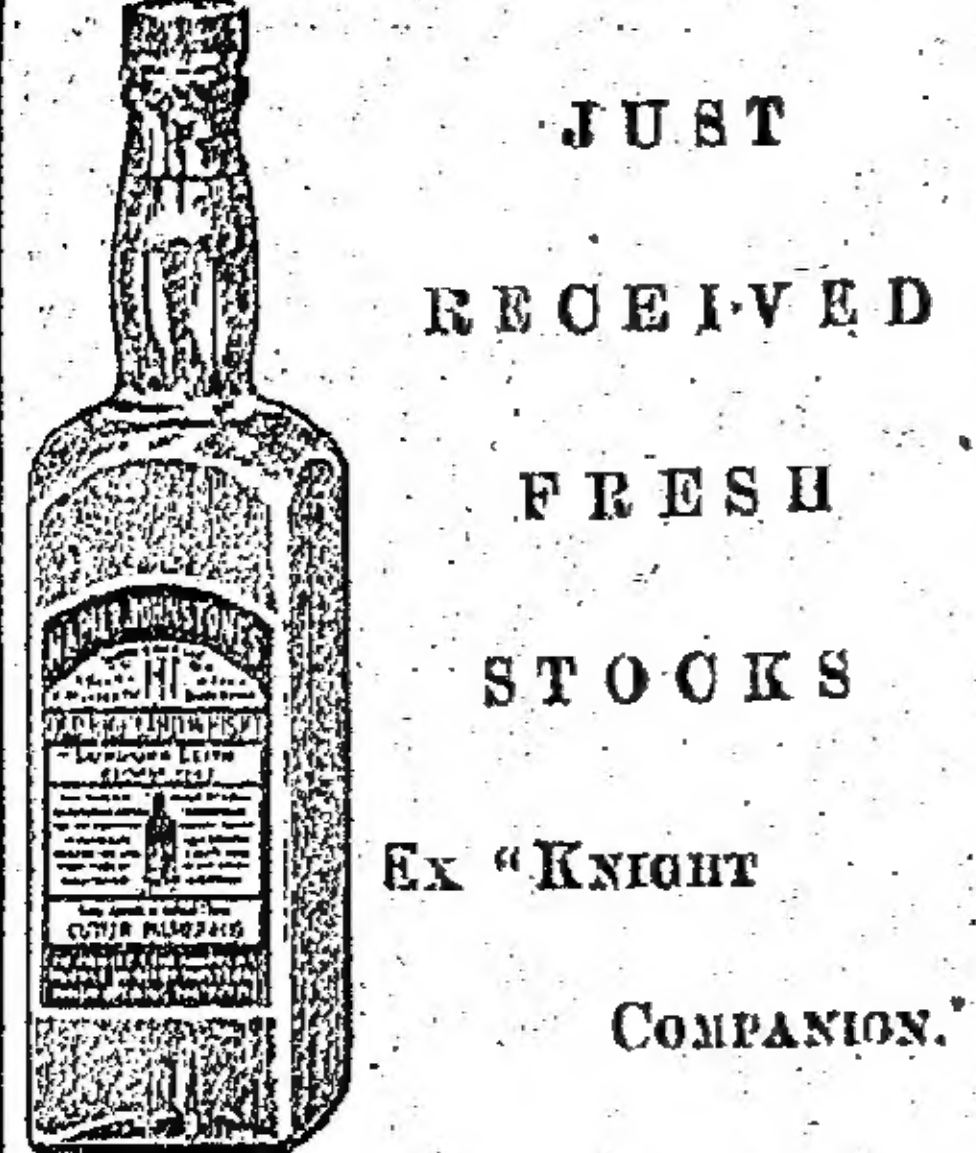
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 202 8-3  
**THERAPION**  
CHLORIDE OF POTASSIUM, CHLORIDE OF SODIUM, CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM, CHLORIDE OF MAGNESIUM, CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM, CHLORIDE OF ZINC, CHLORIDE OF COPPER, CHLORIDE OF IRON, CHLORIDE OF ALUMINUM, CHLORIDE OF BARIUM, CHLORIDE OF STRONTIUM, CHLORIDE OF LITHIUM, CHLORIDE OF RUBIDIUM, CHLORIDE OF CESIUM, CHLORIDE OF THALLIUM, CHLORIDE OF LEAD, CHLORIDE OF BISMUTH, CHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY, CHLORIDE OF ARSENIC, CHLORIDE OF MERCURY, CHLORIDE OF SILVER, CHLORIDE OF GOLD, CHLORIDE OF PLATINUM, CHLORIDE OF IRIUM, CHLORIDE OF RHODIUM, CHLORIDE OF PALLADIUM, CHLORIDE OF COBALT, CHLORIDE OF NICKEL, CHLORIDE OF CADMIUM, CHLORIDE OF ZINC, CHLORIDE OF COPPER, CHLORIDE OF IRON, CHLORIDE OF ALUMINUM, CHLORIDE OF BARIUM, CHLORIDE OF STRONTIUM, CHLORIDE OF LITHIUM, CHLORIDE OF RUBIDIUM, CHLORIDE OF CESIUM, CHLORIDE OF THALLIUM, CHLORIDE OF LEAD, CHLORIDE OF BISMUTH, CHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY, CHLORIDE OF ARSENIC, CHLORIDE OF MERCURY, CHLORIDE OF SILVER, CHLORIDE OF GOLD, CHLORIDE OF PLATINUM, CHLORIDE OF IRIUM, CHLORIDE 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## BLACK LIST PROTEST.

EXPLANATIONS AT  
WASHINGTON.

## A POLITICAL MANOEUVRE.

Explanations have been given by Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, with regard to the black-list of firms in the United States. These explanations constitute a reply to the protest made by the United States, the text of which is published below.

## TEXT OF THE PROTEST.

The protest by the United States against the black list was transmitted to Viscount Grey by Mr. Page, who had received it by telegraph, on July 29th. The following is the text of the dispatch as issued by the Foreign Office:

The announcement that His Britannic Majesty's Government has placed the names of certain persons, firms, and corporations in the United States upon a proscription black list, and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain, has been received with the most painful surprise by the people, the Government of the United States, and seems to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms.

The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British steamship companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed firms or persons or transport their goods to any port; and of steamship lines, if it is true, of neutral ownership, understand that if they accept freight from them, they are likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed and may themselves be put upon the black list. Neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription.

UNOBSERVED INJURY TO AMERICAN  
CITIZENS.

It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the black list as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries, as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with black-listed firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British Government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed.

The harsh, even disastrous, effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. Upon the list of those proscribed and in effect shut out from the general commerce of the world may be found American concerns which are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and as distributors of American products and manufactures to foreign countries, and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the outside world. Their foreign affiliations may have been fostered for many years, and when once broken cannot easily or promptly be re-established. Other concerns may be put upon the list at any time and without notice. It is understood that additions to the proscription may be made "whenever on account of opening of nationality or enemy nationality of such persons or bodies of persons, it appears to His Majesty's Government to do so." The possibilities of undeserved injury to American citizens from such measures arbitrarily taken and of serious and incalculable interruptions of American trade are without limit.

It has been stated on behalf of His Majesty's Government that these measures were aimed only at the enemies of Great Britain, and would be adopted and enforced with strict regard to the rights of neutrals, and with the least possible detriment to neutral trade, but it is evident that they are inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of the citizens of all nations not involved in war.

## NEUTRAL SAFEGUARDS "BRUSHED ASIDE."

The Government of the United States begs to remind the Government of His Britannic Majesty that citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people of the Governments of any of the nations at war, subject only to well-defined international practices and understandings, which the Government of the United States deems the Government of Great Britain to have too lightly and too frequently disregarded. There are well-known remedies and penalties for breaches of blockade, where the blockade is real and in fact effective, for trade in contraband, for every unilateral act by whomsoever attempted. The Government of the United States cannot consent to see these remedies and penalties altered or extended at the will of a Power or group of Powers to the injury of its own citizens, or in derogation of its own rights. Consistent among the principles which the civilized nations of the world have accepted for the safeguarding of the rights of neutrals is the just and honourable principle that neutrals may not be condemned nor their goods confiscated, except upon fair adjudication and after an opportunity to be heard in Prize Courts or elsewhere. Such safeguards the black list brushes aside. It condemns without hearing, without notice, sincere traders, and the Government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods or applications of punishment to its citizens.

Whatever may be said with regard to the legality in the view of international obligation of the Act of Parliament upon which the practice of the black list is now employed by His Majesty's Government, it is understood to be based, the Government of the United States is constrained to regard that practice as inconsistent with that true justice, sincerity, impartial fairness, which should

(Continued on next column.)

WAR CONDITIONS IN  
GERMANY.

## "SOCIAL FERMENT."

A remarkable analysis of the present attitude of the German public is contributed to the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*. The writer, who gives a very black description, is described as "A neutral, not a Dutchman, who has been much in Germany during the war. He is an excellent observer; a very moderate man, rather pro-German. From a feeling of pity, but with calm judgment, he looks upon affairs impartially." The following are quotations from his article:

War weariness presses as a burden which cannot be turned away upon the whole people. This weariness has in the last few months, even week, assumed such proportions that people appear no longer able to fight against it. Those who have to go to the front try to get out of it by every possible means. This burden cannot be lifted by any victories. The conditions are made still worse by great bitterness against the Government, which allowed a favourable moment for the conclusion of peace to pass in the spring of 1915. Driven by greed and rage for conquest, the Government allowed the right moment to pass without, as people think, any hope of its recurrence.

The lower classes are becoming more and more radical in their attitude. Their bitterness is continually expressed against everybody standing above them. People in the large towns, especially Berlin, are in a state of ferment. The Government attempts to meet this with general contempt of the facts of the situation and the people's rights. One wildly reactionary measure follows another. Little riots are continually occurring, and they are bloodily suppressed. Especially after the condemnation of Liebknecht such things were the order of the day. People were furious over that sentence, and as a protest against it, among others, the whole of the workmen in the service of the Elektrizitäts Aktiengesellschaft struck work for the day.

Next morning 2,000 of the men were sent to the front. Dr. Hans Wehberg, although nearly blind, was sent away in this manner. Since then thousands have had to depart. The bitterness following these actions of the Government has not yet been calmed down.

## MIDDLE-CLASS DISCONTENT.

The middle classes are discontented in a different manner. Their efforts are directed against Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. One fact in regard to the working classes is undeniable, namely, the "Minority" Socialist group has behind it at least nine-tenths of the members of the party in the country. The war weariness, the bitterness of the people, the continually sharpening attacks on the Government, and the general distress, create an atmosphere which is almost unbearable. The air seems laden with electricity. From all this however, it must not be supposed that there will result a revolution in bloody form. Most people regard this as improbable, but there does exist a visible and growing fear about the dawn of the after-war period. The ferment is so great, the attacks are so bitter, hate is eating its way so deeply into the whole social life, the Government, and behind it, the governing classes are working so tirelessly, that a final judgment is anticipated that will be worse in its nature than the climax of the war itself.

People no longer talk about the war. For months the question of feeding has been the only theme of conversation. Without question there is starvation in Germany. Systematic under-feeding is so great that the best card system can do nothing to change it. The little there is now equally distributed; but it remains too little.

characterize the dealings of friendly Governments with one another.

## "ARBITRARY AND SWEEPING PRACTICES."

The spirit of reciprocal trade between the United States and Great Britain, the privilege long accorded to the nationals of each to come and go with their ships and cargoes, to use each other's shipping, and to be served each by the other's merchants, is very seriously impaired by arbitrary and sweeping practices such as this. There is no purpose or inclination on the part of the Government of the United States to shield American citizens or business houses in any way from the legitimate consequences of unneutral acts or practices; it is quite willing that they should suffer the appropriate penalties which international law and the usage of nations have sanctioned.

But His Britannic Majesty's Government cannot expect the Government of the United States to consent to see its citizens put upon an *ad hoc* black list without calling the attention of His Majesty's Government in the gravest terms to the many serious consequences to neutral right and neutral relations, which such an act must necessarily involve. It hopes and believes that His Majesty's Government in its natural absorption in a single pressing object of policy has acted without a full realization of the many undesired and undesirable results that might ensue.

A Correspondent to *The Times*, writing from Washington, on July 30th, says:—The black list protest is widely recognized as a political manoeuvre designed to elicit a British disavowal will be proclaimed as a great diplomatic triumph for President Wilson's Administration.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice filed on Saturday a supplementary written statement explaining that it was not the intention to black list neutrals doing business with black listed firms unless it was obvious that such firms were acting habitually and systematically as cover for trading between British and black listed firms. The statement also explained that the black list does not affect payments by neutrals to blacklisted firms, and that the British Government habitually authorizes British payments to blacklisted firms unless it is obvious that such payments are passed to or create credit for the enemy in enemy territory.

This statement and Sir Cecil Spring Rice's previous notes constitute a practically complete reply to the President's protest.

WHY ENGLAND WAS  
UNPREPARED.MINISTERS AND A "SINISTER  
HYPOTHESIS."

## MR. CHURCHILL'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Winston Churchill contributes to the *Sunday Pictorial* a war article entitled "The Sinister Hypothesis"—the hypothesis of war with Germany which haunted diplomacy in the years preceding 1914.

He points out that no democratic country like Great Britain, or the United States, or France, with a Parliamentary government, absorbed in a keen political life and active discussion, can plan and prepare an aggressive war and make all diplomatic and economic policies conform over a long course of years to the supreme military object. The most they can do is to concert the minimum defensive precautions.

It is the fashion to write (he says) as if the British Government were either entirely unconscious of the approaching danger or that they had a load of secret matters and deep forebodings on their minds hidden altogether from the thoughtless nation. In fact, however, neither of these alternatives, taken separately, was true; and there is a measure of truth in both of them taken together.

The British Government and the House of Commons, out of which it had sprung, did not believe in the approach of a great war, and was determined to prevent it; but at the same time the sinister hypothesis was continually present in their thoughts, and was repeatedly brought to the attention of Ministers by disquieting incidents and tendencies.

For nearly ten years this duality and discordance were the keynote of British politics, and those whose duty it was to watch over the safety of the country lived simultaneously in two different worlds of thought. There was the actual visible world, with its peaceful activities and cosmopolitan aims; and there was a hypothetical world—a world "beneath the threshold," as it were—a world at one moment utterly fantastic, at the next seeming about to leap into reality—a world of monstrous shadows moving in convulsive combinations through vistas of fathomless catastrophe.

Replying to the question "Why not take the nation into full confidence?" and state openly in Parliament all anxieties, he argues that it would have precipitated the realization of perils still purely conjectural and actually extremely improbable. Nor would Germany have watched impassively the conversion of Great Britain into a first-class land Power and the consequent alteration of the whole military balance of Europe.

No, in the main there was nothing for it but to look after the fleet; to provide for the effective use of our small army, if the situation required it; to preserve steady and consistent friendships with those Powers that shared our anxieties; to avoid provocation or excitement in word or act; and to hope for the best.

## RIVAL COMBINATIONS.

It was very hard to tell beforehand whether this thing would come or not. Very wise men, with full knowledge of all the facts, came to the wrong conclusion; and very foolish men, giving rein to their prejudices, came to the right conclusion, and are entitled to boast of it for ever.

On one hand, there were the preparations rolling forward on all sides—fleets and armies growing and improving; there were the international antagonisms and groupings of the Powers. Europe was arming as she had never armed before, and practically all her nations were ranged in the opposing systems.

On the other hand, it seemed inconceivable that any civilized Government would take the plunge. The scale of the catastrophe seemed to be a safeguard against its occurrence. The complex nature of the rival combinations offered many obstacles to united and simultaneous action. Their strength was so terrible and ponderous as to impose a veto on its own exercise. The stakes were too high for mortal man to play.

While the electors of the United Kingdom in 1906 were affirming "by the largest majority within living memory" their devotion to the ideals of Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform, their trusted leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was principally concerned about the Algerian Conference, and had already—always, of course, on the express understanding that the British Government was not in any way committing to war—authorized military conversations with the French General Staff.

Thence onwards along a road marked by the milestones of German naval law and army augmentations, we came, first, to the assertion by Austria of sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovina and the German ultimatum to Russia in 1906; secondly, in 1911, to the *Panther* and *Agadir*; and, thirdly, to the bewildering entanglements of the Balkan war.

These were the times when the sinister hypothesis prowled about Whitehall and glared in at the prosaic family mansion windows of Downing Street, and when it was felt that in the turn of a diplomatic phrase or of a Parliamentary answer there might lie the difference between peace and war—between the nineteenth-century world, which we thought so safe and sure, and the sort of life they used to live in the Stone Age.

But however near we may have come to the cataclysm, the diplomatic language continued to flow through its long reaches of solemn rhyme, and even the most tentative eye could hardly comprehend where the real intention lay, or what it was.

## JUST BEFORE THE EXPLOSION.

The period immediately before the explosion was the calmest and the most hopeful we had known for years. After *Agadir* the policy of Germany towards Great Britain was not only correct but considerate. All through the tangles of the Balkan conferences British and German diplomacy laboured in harmony. The distrust which had grown up in the Foreign Office was sensibly modified.

The peaceful solution of the Balkan difficulties gave a tremendous feeling of confidence. For months we had negotiated upon the most difficult questions

(Continued on next column.)

GERMANY'S CRIMES AGAINST  
CIVILIANS.FRENCH DEMAND FOR A DAY OF  
RECKONING.

Every new detail of the fresh series of German atrocities which comes to light increases the popular desire in France that there shall be a day of reckoning, and that when the day of peace comes there shall be no sentimental softness to favour the escape of the guilty from the punishment which they have earned. The mentality revealed in the Yellow Book which the French Government will publish shortly emphasizes the need of immediate and irrevocable decisions by the Allies in order to protect civilian populations and prisoners of war.

The following cases in which violence in various forms has been used to compel individuals to work, and of which there is overwhelming evidence, are taken from the Yellow Book:

A woman employed on a farm in the Ardennes testified that her husband was shot for disobeying an order to requisition the stock, and that she herself, for the same offence, was imprisoned for two days.

According to a man who was evacuated from the Nord Department, youths of the 1915, 1916, and 1917 classes of recruits have been threatened that, unless they did the work demanded of them, they would be sent as prisoners of war to Germany.

There is much evidence to show that those who did not work quickly enough were brutally treated, being hit with fists and the butt ends of rifles.

"At a village in Meurthe et Moselle, a labour party being late in arriving the mayor was hung up by his arms from a tree for some time."

"In the Tine Department a farmer who did not want to work was undressed and sent, almost naked, into the fields under rifle and shell fire, with his eyes bandaged and his hands bound. He was left there for a day, and then taken as a hostage to Germany."

"Many witnesses declare that at different places, particularly in the Departments of the Aisne and Pas de Calais, the inhabitants were forced to work in the trenches."

"A youth of 16 states that in October, 1914, he was forced, with some 50 comrades, to do trench work in the Plain of L., in the Pas de Calais, for six days. They were then taken to L., where the Germans used them as shields. Forty of them were killed. The witness was wounded by the splinter of a '75' shell."

"In another locality people have been forced to work in factories, in gun repairs, and in the manufacture of stakes for the trenches."

"In many places women have been forced to work on sandbags for the trenches. Miss R., from an Aisne village, states that she, with 300 women, was made to do this."

This practice has been extended to Lille and the district, as is shown by the correspondence exchanged between the Governor and the Mayor of Lille. *Times*.

## WORTHLESS FOOD FAKES.

Food substitutes which a year ago were confidently expected to prove the salvation of the German people have for some time fallen into disrepute, though the bulk of the advertisements appearing in the papers come from the vendors of these articles. For some long time the papers have worked honestly at exposing the fraudulent who have tried to foist on the public such things as bread made of sawdust, but now even the chemical substitutes invented by German scientists in all good faith have been found to be, if not actually injurious, at the best very unsatisfactory.

Professor Thoms, the greatest of living German experts on dietetics, in the course of lectures delivered at the Berlin Institute of Pharmacy, said that he regretted to have to confess that his experiments with these substitutes had led to results that compelled him to warn the people against them. "It has proved absolutely impossible," he said, "to find a satisfactory substitute for olive oil, and our attempts to extract oil from birch trees and from glue have failed. In the same way I cannot recommend the use of artificial eggs, in the form of so-called egg powders or any other form. While most of them are harmless, their food value is more than doubtful."

on the brink of rupture—and no rupture had come. There had been a score of opportunities, had any Power wished to make war. Germany seemed with us set on peace.

A wave of optimism passed over the mind of the British Government and the House of Commons. Although abroad the increase of armaments was proceeding with constant acceleration, although the fifty million capital tax had been levied in Germany, and that alarm bell was ringing for those that had ears to hear, the struggle to obtain the necessary supplies for the fleet was never more prolonged or more severe than in the early months of 1914.

## "MAIN HEADQUARTERS."

The German Ministers were no doubt sincerely anxious to be friends with England. It was their interest; it was their inclination. More, it was according to their instructions. For in truth there was a policy behind a policy. The deep purposes of the German nation did not lie in the German Foreign Office. The soul of Germany had been surrendered to the General Staff.

Somewhere in that immense organism after *Agadir* the intention had been formed. "Keep England out of it," and diplomatic persons and methods had been chosen and directed to that end. And somewhere, too, in what we have learned to know so well as "Main Headquarters," trained intelligences, peering at each other over interminable ledgers and calculations, were now to say, "All is ready. The hour has come. Move the All

Highest graciously to consent."

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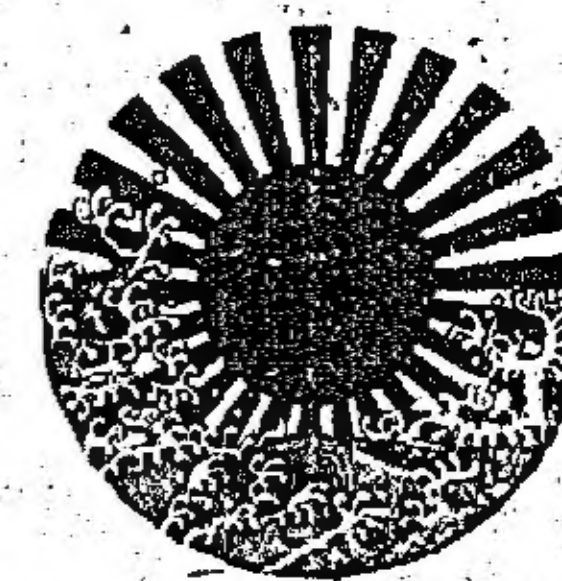
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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

S.S. "ECUADOR"	...	SATURDAY, 7th Oct., 1916.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	...	...
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	...	...

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including A.I.L. LOWER BELT and large comfortable staterooms. (All single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—  
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.  
Telephone 141.

[1025]

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU,

NOV. 11 - JAN. 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. KITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Princes Buildings, 100 House Street.

[828]







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong 20th September. PROPOSED SAILING Connecting with "KATHIAWAR" From Colombo 17th October.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAGRITUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING  
From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" 30th November.  
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
MANAGING AGENTS

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

In Steamers Sails.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option subject to change without notice.  
For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

OR TO REIMS &amp; CO., CANTON

GENERAL AGENTS

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C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Sept. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 10th Sept. 11 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 12th Sept. 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"KUBICROW"	On 13th Sept. 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINAN" and SS. "SANDU"  
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TADING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest; Electric Fans; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc., on "TADING" and "TEAN."  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIAN," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

TELEPHONE 35.

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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIKONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY 8th Sept. at 1 p.m.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY 13th Sept. at 1 p.m.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY 16th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bluff Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.,

AGENTS

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## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, & C.

Steamers to	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	Friday	Str. from Colombo	1916	1916
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 12	Through Steamer	Oct. 25	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MOHRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NOVA	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	*MALWA	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 26

\* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
SARDINIA	FRIDAY, 15th September.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 22nd September.
NOVA	SUNDAY, 8th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 22nd October.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS  
(Non-Transshipment),  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave S'pore	Due at	Due at
	about	about	Marseilles, if calling about	LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. PARK,  
Acting Superintendent.

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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	SIYO MARU Capt. Takino	12,500	THURSDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Tanaka	10,000	THURSDAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	15,000	TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 4 p.m.
	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyda	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 p.m.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,500	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tada	10,000	MONDAY, 11th Sept.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU Capt. Ogura	8,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Shimabara	8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Tanaka	9,500	SUNDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SHIRANO MARU Capt. Fuser	10,000	TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 4 p.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON  
TOKUYAMA MARU  
Capt. Makamura 16,000  
Beginning of Oct.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.  
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
B. MOEL, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 32 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,800 — 16 knots	WED., 20th Sept. Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 a.m.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon
NIIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 a.m.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	THURS., 5th Oct., Noon.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SUN., 15th Oct., Noon.

↑ Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.  
↑ Proceeding to South American Ports.  
§ Omitting Manila, and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.  
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.  
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS.  
MISSIONARIES, etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.  
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, AICOA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.  
Steamer Tons and Speed Sails  
ANYO MARU 19,500 — 15 knots WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.  
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—  
T. DAIGO, AGENT,  
King's Building. (213)  
TELEPHONE 291.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN  
VIA SHANGHAI.  
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE  
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PAUL LECAT	On or about 13th Sept.
MAURILLON VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment)	ARMAND BEHIC	On 7th Sept. at 5 p.m.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL FITT TH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.  
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.  
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,  
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

## AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,  
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA  
"TACOMA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 8th Sept. at 3 p.m.  
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Sept. at Noon.  
↑ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. \* Omitting Manila and Moji

## BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.  
"SAIGON MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Sept. at 7 a.m.  
"LUZON MARU" ... FRIDAY, 6th Oct. at 7 a.m.

## JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

## FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 10th Sept. at Noon.  
"OTTOMA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept. at 9 a.m.  
\* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
\* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.  
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the POON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.  
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,  
MANAGER,  
No. 1, J. J. J. Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	16th Sept.	On 4th Oct. 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	21st Oct.	On 10th Nov. 11 a.m.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Tel. graph.  
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.  
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.  
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
(AGENTS)

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